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Jesuitical Intelligence.

LONDON, *May* 11.

IN the preamble to the Pragmatic Sanction of his Catholic majesty for the expulsion of the Jesuits, &c. (signed by the king, and dated at the Pardo the 2d of April, 1767) his majesty says, "In conformity to the advice of my royal council, held extraordinarily on the 29th of January last, on occasion of what had happened, and of what had been represented to me, answerable to the same opinion, from several persons recommendable by their distinguished rank, by their merit, and by their consummate experience; determined also by motives of the greatest importance, relative to the obligation I am under to maintain subordination, peace, and justice among my people, and by other urgent reasons, equally just and necessary, which I reserve to myself; and making use of the sovereign power of administration which the Almighty has put into my hands for the protection of my subjects, and the maintenance of the honour of my crown; I have resolved to command, that all the religious of the society of Jesus, as well priests as coadjutors or seculars, who shall have made the first profession, and novices who intend to follow them, be obliged to quit all my dominions in Spain and the Indies, as well as the Philippine islands, and other places under my government; that all their temporal effects of the society in my said dominions be seized, &c."

In the course of this Pragmatic Sanction, his majesty expresses his satisfaction at the conduct of the other religious orders; and desires his council to make known to all the congregations ecclesiastical communities, and other assemblies or bodies politic of his kingdom, "That the just and weighty motives which obliged him, with regret, to issue this necessary order, remain locked up in his royal breast; and that he has only made use of his authority in this affair, without taking any other course, yielding only to the motions of his royal clemency, as being the father and protector of his people."

In 1598 the Jesuits were banished from France, for being concerned in the assassination of king Henry IV. They were driven from England by Queen Elizabeth, in 1602; from the republic of Venice, in 1605; from Poland, in 1607; from Bohemia, Silesia, Moravia, and Hungary, in 1619, where, however, they were again re-established; they were afterwards expelled from Portugal and France, and are now just banished from the monarchy of Spain.

One reason assigned for the late expulsion of the Jesuits from Spain, is the following: "The Jesuits in the Spanish dominions had forged, or surreptitiously obtained, a bull from the Pope, delegating to them the same powers as, and rendering them independent of, all archbishops and bishops whatever, cases of ordination only excepted. This circumstance (respecting a privilege so very new and alarming) some of the fathers too inconsiderately and precipitately communicated to a few of the council of Castile. This was privately carried to the ministers of state, and by them imparted to his Catholic majesty. The king, fired at the ambitious inclinations of the Jesuits, though no ways dubious of the authenticity of the Bull, complained of the matter, by his ambassador at Rome, to the Pope. His Holiness was astonished; he absolutely denied a recollection of any such grant. The proper records were searched, but in vain, no vestige of any such Bull was to be found. Couriers were immediately dispatched to Madrid, with the news of this singular event. His Catholic majesty and the Spanish ministers were alarmed at such a daring step in the fathers; they deliberated in secret, and a very short consideration (considering the important nature of the business) determined the king to rid his country of them.

Another reason given, in a letter from Paris, and said to be received from Spain, is as follows: "A French gentleman, a captain in a Spanish regiment at Paraguay, finding, by accident, in a house of Jesuits, two manuscripts, containing instructions from the general of the society, and also some atrocious expressions against the government, &c. he seized them, and would not deliver them up, pretending he had them not. They caused him to be arrested; but his family in France, hearing of his imprisonment, solicited, at Madrid, his deliverance; which having obtained, the officer immediately communicated the above mentioned papers to the count d'Aranda, which effectuated the disgrace of the Spanish governor in America, and occasioned the government to take the resolution of extirpating that society from all the countries under the dominion of Spain." [As the king of Spain, in his Pragmatic Sanction, published by authority at Madrid, declares, *the secret is locked up in his royal breast*," every reader may assign what cause he thinks proper for this event.]

There were 33 houses or colleges of the Jesuits in the province of Castile; 30 in that of Toledo; 31 in the province of Andalusia; and 24 in that of Arragon; which made 118 in all: and the king of Spain's orders for their expulsion were executed throughout the kingdom with surprising decorum and celerity.

MAY 15.

Advice is received in town, at the French Protestant congregation, that the whole 27 convents of St. Maur, in France, who had adopted some principles of the Jesuits, and were discovered therein, have had obscure orders for removal within 48 hours, upon pain of imprisonment.

According to recent letters from Rome the Jesuits were on the point of losing the protection of his holiness the Pope, in consequence thereto, it is said, by the discovery of certain intrigues of the society, highly derogatory both to the honour and interests of the court of Rome.

MAY 18.

A letter from Paris, dated May 4, says, the 29th of last month the Abbé Chauvelin proposed to the parliament, all the chambers being assembled, that the king should be applied to, to oblige the religious of the order of St. Maur, who are very numerous in this kingdom, to depart immediately.

A letter from the Ecclesiastic state, dated April 18, says, "The Pope has addressed a brief to the King of Spain, to engage him to relent in favour of the Jesuits; and, at all events, declared that he will not receive them. Orders are already dispatched to all the ports in his Holiness's dominions, not to permit them to disembark there."

Cadiz, April 21. Several transports are hired to carry a number of Jesuits from hence to Civita Vecchia: They are to sail very soon under convoy of the Spanish ship of war Princessa.

Florence, April 28. We are just now informed, by a letter from Rome, that after a deliberation on the subject of what has happened to the Jesuits in Spain, it was resolved not to receive in the Pope's territories any other of those religious than such as are Italians by birth; and that orders to that purpose had been dispatched to the ports. We are not a little surprized at this news, since those fathers are each of them to enjoy a life-annuity, and of course need not become burthensome to the state where they reside. We always thought that Spain was the last country where Jesuits were likely to suffer such a disgrace. The society had its birth there, and Don Ignatius de Loyola, its founder, was a natural born subject of that kingdom.

Paris, May 8. Letters from Rome, of the 15th ult. say, that an extraordinary courier, who had been dispatched by the nuncio at Madrid, having brought advice, that the Jesuits had been proscribed the dominions of his Catholic Majesty, the news had much surprized the public, particularly the Jesuits and their adherents; that at first the Pope hesitated, whether it was proper to receive them into his territory, at a time when so considerable an increase of inhabitants whould occasion fresh inconveniences on account of the present want of provisions; but that, at last, after much reflection, he had given orders to receive the banished fathers, and lodge them where there was room. [But other accounts say, only such of the order as are natives of Italy are to be admitted.]

LONDON, MAY 20.

A letter from Paris, dated May 10, says, "It is no longer a secret, that the King has been informed by his Catholic Majesty of the reasons for taking the late steps against the Jesuits. The Marquis d'Ossun, our minister at the court of Spain, has written a letter, which has been read before the king's council, and confirms the report of his Catholic Majesty's having escaped assassination by retiring from Madrid, on account of the disturbances, three days before the project was to have taken place."

A letter from Naples has this passage: "M. Alpuru, the Spanish minister at Rome, having notified there to the principal noblemen connected with his court, the resolution of his Catholic Majesty concerning the Jesuits, all such as had those fathers for directors and advisers dismissed them."

Some letters from Venice say, that all the ports in the isle of Sardinia are ordered to be shut against the Jesuits.

Camden, in his Britannia, informs us, that the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, (who first set out with a profession of poverty) became at length so powerful, as to alarm the several princes of Europe, who had interest enough with the Pope to get them dissolved, and seize upon their estates; and at their dissolution it was found, that they possessed in Christendom no less than nineteen thousand manors — Now though the Jesuits may not possess quite so many manors in Christendom, yet as they have great riches and power in Europe, and a most extensive country in America, the same cause may work the same effect, and the dread of their growing power may very probably have gone a great way towards their late extirpation.

In the Hague gazette is the following article, dated Paris, May 12. "The day before yesterday the parliament, all the chambers assembled, made an arret, in consequence of the opinion of the king's council, which declares the society of Jesuits an enemy to sovereigns, and to the public tranquillity of states. In consequence whereof, that supreme court orders those among them, who, on the 6th of August, 1761, were members of the said society, and who, taking the benefit of the indulgence granted them by the edict of November 1764, have remained in the kingdom, to depart from hence, at the expiration of fifteen days, including that of the publication of the present arret, under pain of criminal prosecution, except those who have taken the oath prescribed by this tribunal. By the same arret all those who are thus to quit the states of the kingdom, are forbidden to return hither under any pretence whatever. His majesty's subjects of every rank and condition are forbidden to afford an asylum to the Jesuits, or keep up the least correspondence with them. Archbishops and bishops, and all heads of communities, of schools, and other establishments, are enjoined not to employ any of that society for the instruction of youth. Moreover his Majesty will be implored to use his good offices with the Pope and other Catholic princes, to engage them to abolish a society so dangerous to Christianity and sovereign power. Lastly, his Majesty will be equally implored to make the tenor of this arret a fundamental law of the state."

Paris, May 15. His Catholic Majesty is said to have intimated to the Pope his procedure against the Jesuits, only by the following laconic letter:

"Holy Father,

"All my tribunals having judged that the fathers Jesuits are of no good to my kingdoms, I could do no less than conform to their representations. Of this, as a son of the holy church, I acquaint its supreme head. I recommend your holiness to the divine keeping."

LONDON, MAY 27.

A letter from Paris, dated May 15, says, "Tho' the preceding advices from Rome had given cause to believe that the Pope was determined to receive the Jesuits in his dominions, the last letter informs us, that the Pontiff had sent orders to the governor of Civita Vecchia not to permit their landing till he received further orders, but to furnish them with the necessary refreshments. These letters add, that two couriers had been sent to Madrid, charged with dispatches, representing, on the part of his Holiness, to his Catholick Majesty, "That if the Jesuits are guilty, they are not sufficiently punished; and too much so, if they are innocent. That the laws seem to require, that the citizens shall not be driven from their country till after they have undergone a trial, to make evident the proof of their crime: That, as to the rest, tho' it is in the power of his Catholick majesty to treat his subjects in such a manner as may seem fit and convenient to him, yet he cannot oblige any other sovereign to give them an asylum in his dominions: and that if the Catholic powers all should think proper to suppress the different religious orders in the countries under their dominion, and confign them to the disposal of his Holiness, not only the Ecclesiastical state, but the whole country of Italy, would be too small to contain all those inhabitants."

A letter from Rome, dated April 28, says, "The Pope has remonstrated strongly against the Spanish Jesuits entering his territories; but it is imagined they must come here, as no other power will receive them. The number of them, in Old Spain, is reckoned about three thousand; but the whole body, including such as are in the West Indies, more than doubles that number. Those who were born subjects of Spain, are about 2600, whom the king promises to provide for; the rest being natives of other countries will be turned adrift."

They write from Hamburgh, that all the Catholic cantons of Switzerland have unanimously resolved not to permit any of the Jesuits to set foot within their respective states.

Vienna, May 16. The Jesuits established in this capital, alarmed at the news of their brethren, in the dominions of the king of Spain, being ordered to retire from thence, and forbid ever to enter them again, demanded, a few days ago, an audience of the Empress Queen, which having obtained, they acquainted her with the fears they had of being treated in the same manner, and to prevent it, have implored her protection. It is said, her majesty answered, That if they preserved an irreproachable conduct, by acquitting themselves faithfully in the employments of the state, and kept from meddling with affairs that no ways concerned them, they should suffer no harm.

Her Imperial Majesty has discharged her confessor, the Jesuit Kampmuller, from her service, and has appointed father Muller, a man of great abilities, to succeed him.

Florence, May 19. Letters just received from Rome mention, that an express was arrived there from Civita Vecchia, with advice, that 15 Catalan vessels, escorted by three armed xebecks, were arrived there from Barcelona, with 570 Jesuits on board; the Pope, tho' with reluctance, consented to their being landed, and ordered them to be conducted to Ferrara.

Parma, May 2. It seems as if the heads of all Jesuits in the world were turned. Those of Milan have just established a new congregation, whose statutes bind the members to the Prefect, or tutor, by the most sacred oaths; and it is expressly said therein, that they are to be governed entirely by the decisions of the Prefect in all religious affairs, because, before he pronounces, the said prefect is to retire and consult with God, who will declare his mind to him. The banner of this congregation has been consecrated by the archbishop of Milan in the principal church, and every thing passed publickly; but as soon as the statutes appeared in print, they were condemned and seized. The count de Firmian, administrator of the Milanese, has put a seal upon the Prefect's papers, and has wrote to the court of Vienna about this affair.

Naples, May 5. By order of his Catholick majesty some considerable revenues which the Jesuits of the kingdom of Arragon possessed here, and which were assigned them by Philip V. late king of Spain, are sequestered. Our senate and the city have presented a petition to the king of Spain, praying him to bestow them on our hospital for sick persons.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

Extract of a letter from Rome, May 22.

"Since my last arrived at Civita Vecchia about nine hundred Spanish Jesuits: They were forbidden to land there. The night of the 17th they sailed for Corsica. Part of them are to debark there, at Bastia, and the remainder in the river of Genoa.

"It seems, the king of Spain, on receiving a letter from the Pope, in which he shewed the impossibility of admitting the Jesuits into his state, requested the Genoese, who have almost lost Corsica, to receive them, and they immediately consented.

"Among the Jesuits who came to Civita Vecchia, were many French ones, who had quitted France on the extinction of the order in that kingdom, and several noviciats. The pope had many motives for not receiving those persons. If the Pope had received the Spanish Jesuits, he could not with a good grace refuse to receive others; and his treasury is not in a condition to support them."

A letter from Naples says, "The Jesuits of this city owed 180,000 ducats, for which they gave only two and a half per cent. on condition that they paid off the capital on the first requisition. Their creditors no sooner heard of the disgrace of the society in Spain, than, supposing that they would soon experience the like fate in this kingdom, they demanded their money. The Jesuits have already paid them 130,000 ducats, and are selling off the effects of their college, to discharge the remainder."

Madrid, May 8. Letters from Carthagena, of the 18th of April, advise, that a commissary is arrived with orders from the king, to interrogate some of the Jesuits there; and that this commissary has already examined several young people, inhabitants of Carthagena, who studied in the colleges under those fathers. He has likewise taken the names of those students, and signified to them, on the part of the king, that they must not go out of the city for six months. From all these circumstances it is to be presumed, that the Jesuits are accused of certain crimes, of which the government is endeavouring to get sufficient proof; and it is on this account that those fathers remain so long at Carthagena, though there are several ships ready to take them to Italy.

Civita Vecchia, May 15. It was believed that the count Vindafchi, who is arrived here with a detachment of soldiers, had orders to conduct the Spanish Jesuits into the Ecclesiastical state; but on the arrival of fourteen vessels, having on board 578 of those fathers, under escort of three men of war, none of them, except the sick, were permitted to disembark. The rest are still uncertain of their lot.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

A French ship, arrived at Cadiz from the Canaries, brings advice, that thirty-three Jesuits, who were on board a French ship (bound to Buenos Ayres) which stopped at those islands, were arrested there, together with nine of their fraternity, who were settled in the islands, and who inhabited three different houses. It is not above twenty years since the society formed a settlement there.

The turning reason for the expulsion of the Jesuits out of Spain has been, a fourth vow enjoined by that order, though not to all its members, nor known even by them, of being true to their general above the king or Pope!—Thus roman catholicks at large vow attachment to the Pope above civil magistrates; and the Jesuits to their general above the Pope! Protestants, beware of both, like your ancestors, neither grant them emoluments nor trusts.

M. Mello, the Portuguese minister here, has received a circumstantial account of the plot, laid by the Jesuits, to assassinate his Most Catholic majesty; which horrid proceeding, joined with their other bad behaviour of forging bulls, &c. was, beyond all doubt, the certain cause of the late total and eternal expulsion of those fathers from Spain.

It is said, that his most Christian majesty has, by his ambassador at Rome, demanded of his Holiness to issue a bull, or ordonnance, abolishing for ever the society of Jesuits, and the very name of Jesuits.

The Utrecht gazette of the 29th instant, has the following article:—*London, May* 12. The court has received from Madrid an account of the motives which engaged the king of Spain to expel the Jesuits from his dominions, and in consequence thereof have given the necessary orders for preventing the entrance of any of the Jesuits, banished from the Spanish monarchy, into this kingdom.

Affairs of the Dissidents.

LONDON, MAY 11.

THE prince primate of Poland has issued out orders for putting up prayers in all the churches, for the deliverance of that kingdom from the dangers which threaten it.

An answer to the Russian declaration, concerning the Dissidents, has lately appeared, the author of which speaks as follows of the treaties granted by foreign powers.

"The first in order is the treaty of Velau. It was concluded in 1657 between John Casimir, king of Poland, and Frederick William, elector of Brandenburgh. By this treaty, the elector, who had before possessed ducal Prussia as a fief of Poland, acquired the sovereignty of it for him and his male descendants. The matter here relates only to Brandenburgh Prussia, and the sole article which speaks of religion, article XVI, makes not the least mention of the Dissidents, but is intended to maintain the prerogative of the Roman Catholic Religion.

"The treaty of Oliva is dated 1660, and was concluded between John Casimir and his allies on the one part, and Charles XI. king of Sweden, on the other, under the guarantee of Louis XIV. The two principal clauses of this treaty are Casimir's renunciation of the crown of Sweden, and the cession of Livonia. The articles concerning religion are the second and fourth. The former respects only the towns of Polish Prussia, which were ceded to the Swedes, and the maintenance of their religious and temporal prerogatives. Promise is made to respect the free exercise of the Roman Catholic and Evangelical religions, in the same manner as before the war. The fourth article says, that the Roman Catholic inhabitants of the province of Swedish Livonia shall have full liberty of conscience.

"The treaty of 1686 with Russia, article IX. speaks only of the Greek religion, and stipulates, that the Greek mode of worship may be used, but no mention is made therein of offices or employments.

Rome, April 18. The cardinal secretary of state had, on Wednesday last, an extraordinary congregation, wherein the troubles which may arise in our religion, in Poland, by the affairs of the Dissidents, were particularly considered.

LONDON, MAY 16.

A letter from Vienna says, "Though this court seems not directly to concern itself about the affairs of Poland, in respect to the claims of the Dissidents, there is reason to believe that it will be very attentive to the consequences thereof. In the mean time it is generally thought here, that the means used by Russia, on this occasion, will produce, if not a civil war, at least very great troubles. The Diet, indeed, has the power to grant the demand made by Russia, but the object in question is an important affair of state, and consequently requires an unanimity of voices; and is it likely, that amongst the great number of deputies, who compose that national senate, there should not be one who will make use of the *Liberum veto*?"

Warsaw, April 25. It is reckoned that there are at present 30,000 Russians in Poland; to wit, 6000 at Wilna in Lithuania, under the command of gen. Numers, and as many under generals Dolgorucki and Apraxin; 5000 headed by general Soltik of seven regiments, of 2000 men each, under M. Kozielsloff. These troops favour Poland, coming from Wilna, by Podlachia, Mazovia, Polish Prussia, and Great Poland, to Cracow; and from the palatinate of Kiovia, by Volhinia, the principality of Russia, the territory of Premisla, to the palatinate of Sendomir, which border on the palatinate of Lublin.

Warsaw, April 29. The audience which the deputies of the confederation of the Diſſidents were to have had on the 25th inſt. was poſtponed, on account of the death of M. de Goltz, the marſhal, till yeſterday, when they were admitted, amidſt a numerous court; and the king permitted them to kiſs his hand.

Warsaw, May 2. In anſwer to the ſpeech made to the king by the four deputies from the confederations of Thorn and Sluck, at the audience which they had of his Majeſty the 28th ult. the great chancellor of the crown ſaid, "That the king, not being able to do any thing without his ſtates, would propoſe the affair to the approaching Diet, and then do every thing that was poſſible on his part."

Hamburgh, May 5. We hear that the city of Dantzick, when it acceded to the confederation formed at Thorn, beſides the two conditions mentioned before, reſerved a third, whereby it is not to be obliged to receive any foreign troops within the walls.

LONDON, MAY 25.

They write from Peterſburgh, that her Imperial majeſty had juſt aſſigned a large tract of land in North Ruſſia, to ſuch Polanders who chuſe to ſeek an aſylum in her dominions, where great numbers had lately arrived, and were to enjoy an exemption of taxes for ten years.

Letters from Stockholm, of the 8th of May, adviſe, that the Poliſh Diſſidents, united at Thorn by a ſolemn act of confederacy, have addreſſed a letter to the king of Sweden, by which they intreat his majeſty to employ his good offices in conſequence of the peace of Oliva, to contribute to get them re-eſtabliſhed in the poſſeſſion of their ancient rights and privileges, according to the tenor of the ſaid treaty, of which one of the kings, predeceſſors to his majeſty, viz. Charles XI. was a contracting party.

Berlin, May 7. On the 30th ult. was held here a numerous aſſembly of the nobleſſe of Lithuania; ſince which 121 gentlemen have acceded to the confederation of the Diſſidents.

Warsaw, May 9. The four deputies from the confederate Diſſidents continue, by their moderation and modeſt behaviour, to gain the affection and friendſhip of the ſenators and other grandees. The redreſs of their grievances will probably produce a negotiation, which will laſt a long while. The greateſt oppoſition that will be made againſt them will be by the clergy.

Polish Prussia, May 11. The Ruſſian troops ſtill obſerve the moſt exact diſcipline; but an accident has juſt happened which a little troubles the public tranquility. The deputies of the Diſſidents appearing at the Grod of Calicz, to regiſter there the act of confederation of Thorn, the officers of the Grod oppoſed it, and were abetted by ſome gentlemen: Animoſity induced him to attack and wound ſome Coſſacks of the Diſſidents eſcort. The Coſſacks, urged to extremities, fell on the aſſailants, and ſecured their perſons juſt as they were retreating into a church. Prince Repnin, ambaſſador from Ruſſia, hath complained of theſe gentlemen, and demanded ſatisfaction.

Hamburgh, May 12. According to ſome letters from Warſaw, we learn, that the intended diet extraordinary will not meet till towards the end of the ſummer, and that the Ruſſian troops, which are in the kingdom of Poland and duchy of Lithuania, will change their quarters about the time of the opening of the Diettines.

Hamburgh, May 22. The king of Sweden, in conſequence of the letter received from the Diſſidents of Poland, has cauſed a memorial to be drawn up in the Latin language, and ſent to his envoy at Moſcow, with orders to remit it to the miniſter reſiding there on the part of Poland. In this piece his majeſty declares, that he ſhall employ himſelf in contributing to get the Diſſidents re-eſtabliſhed in their civil and religious rights, in a manner conformable to the declarations made by the Empreſs of Ruſſia and the king of Pruſſia.

Wilna, May 1. Laſt Saturday, at eleven in the forenoon, the Lithuanian confederacy made their entry into this city, headed by marſhal Grabowſki, who ſent advice of his arrival to general Nummers, commander in chief of the Ruſſians.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

His Poliſh Majeſty and the republick having inſiſted upon the recall of the Ruſſian troops from Poland, the Empreſs has given for anſwer, "That ſhe will conſent to that demand, as ſoon as the Diſſidents receive the ſatisfaction due to them in reſpect to their rights and privileges."

Mitau, May 16. The duke and nobles of Courland acceded yeſterday to the confederacy formed by the Diſſidents of Lithuania. In the act of acceſſion it is declared in expreſs terms, that there ſhall in no reſpect alter the connection between the duchies of Courland and Semigallia, and the republic of Poland, nor the rights of the Roman Catholick religion; that the marſhal of the confederacy ſhall exerciſe no juriſdiction over theſe two duchies; that he ſhall not impoſe any contribution upon them; and, laſtly, that this acceſſion ſhall not be alledged as a precedent in caſe of any future confederacies.

Warsaw, May 18. The prince of Repnin, ambaſſador from the Empreſs of Ruſſia, has preſented to the king a new declaration concerning the affair of the Diſſidents; an object which more and more engages the attention of his Majeſty, and upon which there reigns a great diverſity of ſentiments among the magnats.

Thorn, May 21. On the 18th inſt. a large detachment of Ruſſian troops, that has been here and in the neighbourhood, marched, under the command of major general count d'Apraxin, in order to take quarters in Great Poland.

Warsaw, May 17.

The Prince Primate, in his anſwer to the deputies ſent by confederation of Thorn, when they had their audience, ſpoke as follows.

"*We take in very good part the deputation ſent us by our brethren, fellow patriots, and fellow citizens incorporated, and declare to receive it, as firſt fruits. I wiſh the proſpect on the reſolution of the three orders of the kingdom may agree together; and as firſt paſtor of the kingdom, I intreat you to regard concord as the principal object.*"

The Senatus Conſilium was opened in the Senate-hall the day before yeſterday in the King's preſence. There were forty members, but every thing is kept ſecret as to their proceedings.

Thorn, May 25. Count Soltikow, who commands in chief the Ruſſian troops in Poland, ſet out yeſterday from Graudentz, accompanied by Gen. Goltz, Marſhal of the confederation.

The Act of Acceſſion of the three great Cities of Thorn, Elbing, *and* Dantzick, *to the* confederation, April 20, 1767.

WE the Burgomaſters and Counſellors of the three great cities of Pruſſia, namely, Thorn, Elbing, [illegible] Act

that the whole diſſident Nobleſſe of this province and the Kingdom of Poland, having, under the high protection of her Majeſty the empreſs of all the Ruſſias and of his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia, entered, on the 20th of March of the preſent year 1767, into a confederation at Thorn for the ſupport and re-eſtabliſhment of all their ſpiritual and temporal rights; and having elected for Marſhal of this confederation his Excellency George William de Goltz, lieutenant general of the armies of the crown, and Staroſte of Tuchol, we have been invited by his Excellency, in the name of the whole confederated Nobleſſe, by circular letters, to accede to the ſaid confederation; having moreover ſeen the declaration of her imperial Majeſty of all the Ruſſias publiſhed by Prince Repnin her ambaſſador at Warſaw, by which her Majeſty aſſures all the ſtates and members of the Kingdom of Poland of her high protection, for the maintenance of the reſpective rights and immunities of each; we the Burgomaſters and counſellors of the three great cities, after mature deliberation, with the conſent of all the reſpective ſtates of each city, conſidering the numerous infractions of our dearly acquired rights and privileges, eccleſiaſtical and civil, contrary to the primitive conſtitutions of the country and the cities, and to the tenor of the laws and privileges, conſidering alſo the obligation we are under in regard to the country and cities, to attend to the maintenance of the reſpective rights and immunities of the country, we have reſolved to accept, with the moſt profound reſpect, the gracious declaration of her imperial Majeſty, in virtue of which ſhe is willing to employ herſelf in the re-eſtabliſhment of our rights, and to take part in the above ſaid declaration: (Seeing in effect it is entirely different from the ordinary confederations, into which the cities are not accuſtomed to enter:) As in effect for and in virtue of the preſent act, we accede and take part in this, re-eſtabliſhment of all our rights ſpiritual and temporal, and we engage ourſelves to act in concert in every thing that concerns the eccleſiaſtical and political rights of the province of Pruſſia, as well thoſe of the Nobleſſe, as the cities, and to employ our whole power, our effects and lives, for the re-eſtabliſhment, conſervation, and defence of theſe wrights, and in no reſpect to ſeperate ourſelves from this confederation, until, under the high protection of her imperial Majeſty, and the other high Guarantees of the peace of Oliva, the ſpiritual rights of all in general, and each in particular, be entirely re-eſtabliſhed, and have reſumed their ancient force; proteſting nevertheleſs, that we will inviolably perſevere in our duty, and the fidelity owing and ſworn to his Majeſty the King our moſt gracious Maſter; and reſerving to ourſelves the perfect enjoyment of all our rights and immunities. In teſtimony of which we affix the ordinary ſeals of the three cities.

The Seal of the city of Thorn.	The Seal of the city of Elbing.	The Seal of the city of Dantzick.

LONDON, MAY 14.

A bill is ordered in for amending and enforcing an act made in the 21ſt of the late king, for prohibiting the wearing and importation of cambricks and French lawns; and lord Frederick Campbell, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Alderman Beckford, Mr. Eliab Hervie, and Sir Alexander Gilmour are ordered to prepare and bring in the ſame.

Advices of great importance are arrived from North-America. They are ſaid to be very diſagreeable in their tendency. The coloniſts plead their poverty, with what truth we may judge from private letters received from thoſe parts, ſome of which give us to underſtand, that the number of carriages kept in New-York, has, in about four years, increaſed from five to ſeventy.—Some houſes are there let for 200 l. per annum. At Philadelphia a play-houſe is built, and as much frequented by the Quakers, as by thoſe who have fewer external marks of religion. Cock-fighting, fox-hunting, horſe-racing, and every other expenſive diverſion, are in great vogue in the colonies, yet the coloniſts pretend they are not able to pay towards the ſupport of their government.

Upwards of 360 artificers are diſcharged from the ſeveral dock-yards in this kingdom.

A letter from Cadiz informs, that four Spaniſh officers of diſtinction were juſt arrived there in a king's frigate from the Bay of Honduras, having been accuſed of mal-practices in their reſpective governments.

MAY 18. On Thurſday laſt the houſe ordered, that Sir Alexander Gilmour, Lord Frederick Campbell, Lord Brownlow Bertie, Sir Gilbert Elliott, Mr. Oſwald, Mr. Priſe Campbell, Mr. Whichcot, Mr. Touchet, and Mr. Dempſter, do prepare and bring in a bill upon the following reſolutions, viz.

That an additional duty of one half-penny per ell be laid upon all foreign canvaſs, packing, ſpruce, elbing or Quinſborough, imported into Great Britain; that the like additional duty of one half penny per ell be laid upon all foreign canvas, Dutch barraſs, or heſſens imported into this kingdom: And that over and above the ſaid duty, an additional duty of three pence per yard, be laid upon all foreign lawns imported into the ſaid kingdom. And that a ſum not exceeding 15,000 l. per annum, ariſing from the ſaid duties, do remain in his majeſty's exchequer, as a fund for the encouragement of raiſing and dreſſing hemp and flax, in this kingdom, in ſuch manner as the parliament ſhall hereafter direct; and that the remainder of ſaid duties be reſerved in the Exchequer for the future diſpoſition of parliament.

American Intelligence.

PROVIDENCE, July 25.

On Thurſday the 25th inſt one James Thompſon, a mother country-man, was publickly whipped 39 laſhes, on his bare back, at the ſquare near the Great-Bridge in this town for ſtealing, purſuant to a ſentence of a court of juſtices. The fellow bawled the whole time of the diſpenſation, which we hope will prove for his good. He is moreover to be ſold for a year, to make reparation and defray coſt. If he ſhould make complaint home againſt ſuch rigorous uſage, we cannot tell what the conſequence might be, as the mother-country are very jealous of the colonies, and would prevent, if poſſible, every impediment caſt in the way of their own exports hither. If the matter ſhould be conſidered in parliament, and the puniſhment inflicted on the fellow, ſhould be deemed "a hoſtile combination to diſtreſs the mother-country," more difficulties might ariſe. But we hope the affair will ſubſide.

BOSTON, July 27.

Laſt Thurſday Capt. Ingerſoll arrived here in a ſchooner in 24 days from Surinam, who brings an account, that the 24th of April laſt between 6 and 7 o' clock in the morning, they had a violent ſhock of an earthquake at that place, but thro' God's mercy did no great damage.

Grafton, July 20. Saturday laſt the wife of Mr. Thomas Axtell, of this town, was ſafely delivered of three living ſons, weighing in all 17 pounds 9 ounces.—Mr. Axtell is in his 56th year, and his wife in her 40th.—So ſignal an increaſe by a ſecond wife, to one that has brought up a family, and been ſome years a grandfather, and under decline in more reſpects than one, has drawn in the kindneſs and bounty of his neighbours; and is recommended to the admiration and generoſity of all whoſe hearts may be opened to give ſome teſtimonial thereof.

NEW-YORK, JULY 30.

From Elizabeth-Town we have certain intelligence, that ſome of the officers of the 28th regiment, quartered lately at that place, having been ſued for debt, had conceived a pique againſt the under ſheriff of that borough, and being to embark at Amboy on Tueſday, ſome of them having firſt raiſed their ſpirits with ſtrong drink the evening before, ſerenaded the town with their drum and fife, 'till near midnight. About one o' clock in the morning, they began an attack on the court-houſe, where the under-ſheriff lived, broke the windows, and endeavoured to force the door, the ſheriff thereupon rang the bell and alarmed the inhabitants; many of whom coming to his aſſiſtance he opened the door, and as they entered the houſe, the officers entered with them, and fell upon the under-ſheriff:—A perfect riot ſucceeded, and many blows paſſed on both ſides:—The officers finding themſelves likely to be overpowered, withdrew to the guard: where the magiſtrates ſoon after followed, and demanded the rioters; but the guard were ordered to their arms, and at day-light, they and all the officers marched off for Amboy, and immediately embarked on board the tranſports. Several of the magiſtrates of the borough ſoon followed after, and made application both to the commanding officer, and to the chief juſtice of the province; whereupon the tranſgreſſors were ordered aſhore, and on examination made an humble acknowledgment of their offence; begged pardon of the magiſtrates, paid all the coſts, and twenty pounds damage to the under-ſheriff, and five pounds to another man they had abuſed; after which they were diſmiſſed, and again embarked for their voyage; tho' many tho't the puniſhment not adequate to the atrociouſneſs of the tranſaction that brought it on, yet it is a pity, that men, who call themſelves men of honour, ſhould leave a place with ſuch a deſpicable name behind them. The other part of the regiment, who were quartered at Amboy, embarked on board the tranſports the ſame day, and to their honour be it ſaid, that during their continuance there, they have in general behaved with honour and integrity.

Capt. William Moore, of the brig Africa, who arrived here on Sunday the 19th inſt. from New-Orleans, brought with him one George Caboon, a lad about 15 or 16 years old, who ſays that he was (with his whole family) taken about ten years ago, from Cumberland county in Virginia, by the French Iroquois Indians, that his father's name was alſo George Caboon, and that three of his brothers and three of his ſiſters were ſtill with the Indians when he was purchaſed by a French officer, and carried to the Miſſiſippi; the ſaid lad is now by choice going to Trois Rivieres in Canada, attending on two young gentlemen, ſons of the ſurveyor-general of New-Orleans.

BOSTON, Auguſt 3.

Tueſday laſt we had very ſevere thunder and lightning, accompanied with rain, and followed by guſts of wind: The clouds were very low, and gathered more over this town than had been known for many years paſt: The chimney of a houſe in Pleaſant-Street was ſtruck, and a young woman ſitting near the corner was ſtunned and ſlightly hurt by the falling of ſome of the bricks, but ſoon recovered. A tree was alſo ſtruck at the weſt part of the town. It is ſaid the great utility of the electrical points and conductors, eſpecially thoſe on the ſteeples of the meeting-houſes, was very apparent at this time, theſe being obſerved to attract and conduct into the earth the electrical fire with which the clouds were ſo highly charged; and it is not doubted, were the means, under divine providence, of preſerving the town from great damage.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 6.

Extract of a letter from Penſacola, June 7.

About the end of laſt month arrived here, the Levant Frigate, capt. Baſil Keith, to relieve capt. Fitzherbert, of the Adventure. The 5th inſt. ſailed from hence, the Adventure, capt. Fitzherbert, and the Cygnet, capt. Durell, (on board the latter was brigadier Taylor, and his lady,) they both propoſed calling at the Havannah. Some days ago, arrived a brig from London, with goods for the Spaniards; ſhe brings advice that one capt. Elliott of the navy, was appointed governor of this province; one of the Fort Elliott family in Cornwall.—The reaſon that no Spaniards have been here this long time, is, Don Anthony D'Ulloa, the Spaniſh governor at New-Orleans, having ſent to the governors of Vera Cruz, Campeachy, and the Havannah, the names of the veſſels and captains that came here, with the cargoes brought to, and carried from this place; this will occaſion their being ſtrictly looked after.—The arbitrary and illegal proceedings of the lieutenant governor, in a ſhort time, would have ruined this infant colony; in moſt caſes he endeavours to oblige the chief juſtice by threats, and even force, to give judgment as he orders; when he can't effect his purpoſes in that manner, he iſſues injunctions by his orderly ſerjeants, and brings up cauſes into his Court of Chancery, where he gives away the property of thoſe he diſlikes, without juſtice or jury. He diſſolved the aſſembly about ten days ago.

Laſt Wedneſday evening, capt. Lath, in a ſloop, arrived here in 24 days from St. Thomas, by whom we have poſitive advice, that the iſlands of St. Thomas and St. Johns, had both been declared free ports, by his Daniſh majeſty, open to all veſſels and commodities of what nation or kind ſoever, without any reſtrictions or reſervations, ſave the common fees and duties heretofore uſual in thoſe ports. Friday laſt capt. Lath ſpoke with capt. Martin, in a ſloop from St. Kitts, bound to Virginia.

BOSTON, Auguſt 3.

We hear that capt. Springer, who about three years ago ſailed from hence in a ſloop for Virginia, but meeting with very bad weather, his ſails and rigging were torn to pieces, and his veſſel receiving ſo much other damage, that for a long time ſhe was left to the mercy of the ſeas, and being drove a conſiderable way to the eaſtward in great diſtreſs, he luckily met with a French ſhip outward bound to the Eaſt Indies, who took him with his people on board, from whence he returned to Caſco-Bay, a few days ſince, in a veſſel arrived there from Europe. He had been ſo long miſſing, and given over for loſt, that it is ſaid his wife has lately entered into wedlock with another perſon.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 10.

We hear from Kingſton, in Jamaica, that his Majeſty's ſhip Phœnix, ſailed from thence for England on the 29th of June, in which were ſent home, in order to take their trials, Bowers and Hull (the two ticket porters, ſome time ſince apprehended) for robbing Meſſrs. Paines, Hamburgh merchants in London, of about 2000 guineas; great part of which has been recovered.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 13.

Capt. Kerr from Montſerrat, informs us, that a large number of Engliſh veſſels, ſailed the 26th of laſt month from the iſlands in the Weſt-Indies for Europe, as is uſual at that time, to avoid the hurricane ſeaſon, and compoſed a fleet of about forty ſail, which capt. Kerr paſſed in ſight of the next day.

Monday laſt his Majeſty's ſhip Garland, capt. St. John, ſailed out of the North-River, to the Hook, and is ſaid to be going on a cruize to Rhode Iſland.

CHARLES-TOWN, *Auguſt* 31, 1767.

HIS majeſty's Packet-Boat the Hillſborough, commanded by capt. Leſlie Greve, ſailed for Falmouth laſt Thurſday. Mr. Sweetenham, of his Majeſty's 9th regiment, and Mr. Henley, of the artillery, are gone paſſengers in ſaid ſhip.

The ſame day embarked in the brig Prince of Wales, Thomas Maſon, maſter, for Philadelphia, Mr. Lindſay, of the artillery, the Rev. Mr. Forbes, of St. Auguſtine, with half a ſcore other paſſengers.

On Friday night died, aged 79 years, Mr. Adam Stewart, who had reſided near 60 years in this province, and was in one of the veſſels that took major Stede Bonnet, the pirate, who with his crew were executed here about 50 years ago.

The Duncannon Packet-Boat, capt. Charles Edwards, arrived at Penſacola on the 2nd inſtant.

The Diligence and Ferret men of war, are fallen down to Rebellion-Road, to proceed on their voyage to Jamaica.

The ſloop Kendal, of and from this port, David Ferguſon maſter, arrived at Dominica only three days, parted her cables and was drove aſhore there in a gale of wind on the 8th inſtant, the veſſel and cargo entirely loſt. Other veſſels eſcaped the ſame fate, by putting to ſea.

Capt. Prince George, from St. Chriſtopher's informs us, that they had a gale of wind at that iſland alſo, on the 6th or 7th inſtant, which obliged all the ſhipping to put to ſea, and he imagines has been felt at ſome of the other iſlands.

The ſchooner Neptune, of and from this port; George Dawſon, maſter, was ſpoke with the 17th inſtant, having ſprung one of her maſts, in a hard gale of wind on the 8th.

The 19th inſtant the brigt. Betſey, John Hutchins maſter, from St. Croix, of and for Philadelphia, loaded with ſugars, put into New-Providence, very leaky, and moſt of her cargo damaged.—A large ſchooner from North-Carolina for Jamaica, that had been long at ſea, had alſo put into Providence, in diſtreſs.

On the 8th inſtant, in lat. 25, 40, long. 71, capt. Matthew White, in the ſloop Suſannah, from New-York for Jamaica, met with a moſt violent gale of wind, in which his veſſel, at half paſt 3 in the afternoon, while ſcudding under the head of his ſquare ſail, broach'd too, had her deck and boat fill'd with water, and, while cutting away the maſt, ſhipp'd another ſea, which carried away the bowſprit, ſtove in her larboard bow, and drove the cabooſe and boat thro' the ſtarboard ſide, when the veſſel immediately filled; in which melancholly ſituation Capt. White with his people continued, at an allowence of a pint and an half of water per day, till the 17th, when providentially ſeeing, and making ſignals by fires in the night to the ſchooner Liberty, captain George Mitchell from Dominica, for Winyah, they were happily taken up by him, and arrived there laſt Tueſday.

There is now very little of the laſt crop of Rice for ſale, and the nominal price is ſtill 60 *ſ.* per cent. tho' more is ſaid to have been given.—New corn is already brought to market, and ſells at 20 *ſ.* per buſhel; and the hoarders of the *old* begin to ſhew that there was very little ground for apprehenſion of a ſcarcity of that grain.—The new crop of Rice is very promiſing, and unleſs it receives ſome injury during the preſent hurricane ſeaſon, may be the moſt conſiderable ever made.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Aug.	Arrivals at Charles-Town.	*From*
20th.	Sloop William, William Stone,	St. Kitts
25th.	Brigt. Boone, Thomas Gelſton,	New-York
	Brigt. Hope, Robt. Whitelock,	Penſacola
26th.	Schooner Rice-Bird, Nath. Morgan,	Georgia
28th.	Brigt. Eagle, Jeremiah Burrows,	Liverpoole
29th.	Schooner Twink, Prince George,	St. Kitts
	Sch. Pick-pocket, Phile. Geo. began,	Virginia
	Sloop Black Bird, Wil. Duncomb,	Bermuda

Auguſt.	Sailed	*For*
25th,	Schooner Sally, Cha. Dawſon,	St. Auguſtine
27th.	His Majeſty's Packet-Boat the Hillſborough, Capt. Leſlie Greve,)	Falmouth
	Sloop Betſey, Solomon Gibbs,	Jamaica
28th.	Sloop Neptune, Joſhua Doane,	St. Thomas's
29th	Sloop William, William Stone,	Georgia

Remain windbound or cleared For

His Majesty's ship Ferret, the hon. Geo. Murray, commander,	}	Jamaica
His Majesty's ship Diligence, Cha. Roach, Esq; commander,	}	
Ship Pitt, James Rogers,		Philadelphia
Sloop Patience, Milner Tucker,		Providence
Sloop Sally, Seth Harvey,		Bermuda

Near sailed, or may sail within a week For

Ship John & Elizabeth, A. Cornish,	Dominica
Brigt. Roach, Willis Morgan,	Jamaica
Brigt. Boone, Thomas Gelston,	Anguilla
Scooner Black-River, John Rogers,	Jamaica
Sloop Dove, George Luther,	Bermuda
Sloop Henry, Richard Todd,	Jamaica
Sloop Henry, John Todd,	Burmuda
Scooner Margaret, William Blythe,	Georgia

ARRIVALS from this Port,	At
Brigt. Philada. Packt. J. Harrison,	Rhode-Island
Sloop Betsey, John Lee,	Philadelphia
Sloop Charles-Town, J. Durfee,	Rhode-Island
Sloop Beaufain, Nathaniel Catlin,	St. Kitts

New Advertisements.

A few Hogsheads of
JAMAICA RUM,
And some of
MUSCOVADO SUGAR,
To be sold reasonable, by
WILLIAM HINCKLEY.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

Pursuant to an order of the Honourable the Court of Chancery in this province;

WILL BE SOLD,

Before the subscriber at his house in Tradd street, on Tuesday the 29th day of September next, at 11 o'clock at noon, upon the terms and conditions to be then and there declared;

ALL that piece or part of a town lot of land on the southern end and upper end of Broad street, lately belonging to the estate of James St. John, deceased, containing in front at least 86 feet, butting and bounding to the westward on so much part of the said lot lately purchased by Mr. William Logan, and on all other sides on land belonging to the Honourable Daniel Beale, Esq; A plat of the said land may be seen in the hands of

WILLIAM BURROWS,
Aug. 31, 1767. Master in Chancery.

DAVID HENDERSON,

PERUKE MAKER and HAIR-CUTTER.

TAKES this method of acquainting his friends and customers, that he is removed from the Bay into Broad-street, next door to Mr. Gottier's, silversmith, where he intends to carry on his business in all its branches, with the utmost diligence. He returns his hearty thanks to all who have already employ'd him, and hopes for the continuance of their favours.

His house being very convenient for lodgers and boarders, would be glad to take in six, who may depend on having good accommodations, or he will let a room or two furnish'd or unfurnished.



To lett to FREIGHT
For any of the
West-India-Islands,
The sloop HOPE,
DANIEL MACOY,
Master.

FOR freight or passage, apply to said master, at Mr. Tuke's tavern on the Bay.

WANTED, a house-keeper who can be well recommended. Enquire of the printer.

On Wednesday the 23d of September,
WILL BE SOLD,
At the plantation on Ashley river, where the subscriber now lives,

A Stock of tame black cattle, some excellent breeding mares of English blood (one with a young colt by Brutus) a good riding horse, and a fine young stallion thorough bred, running 5 years old, together with a small stock of sheep.

At the same time will be disposed of, a few articles of household furniture, belonging to the estate of Thomas Drayton, Esq; deceased. Any person inclinable to lease the said plantation for a term of years, may apply for particulars to

WILLIAM DRAYTON.

To be Sold,

A Genteel Phaeton. Apply to
George Ancrum, & Co.

SAMUEL PERONNEAU,

Has just imported in the brig Prince of Wales, Thomas Mason, master, from Philadelphia,

LEWIS's best super fine flour, water and milk biscuit. ——He has also to dispose of, by the pipe, hogshead, and quarter cask, best London Madera, New-York and Jamaica wine; also by the dozen of each quality.—He once more requests all those indebted to him by bond, note, &c. to discharge the same immediately, otherwise they may expect to find them in the hands of an attorney; this being positively the last notice.

THERE is a vacancy for schooling one child by the South Carolina Society.

SAMUEL PRIOLEAU, *Clerk.*

TO BE SOLD, at public vendue,

In George Town, on Wednesday the 23d of September.

ALL the personal estate of JOHN KEATH, sen. late of Prince George parish, deceased; consisting of his household furniture, a few carpenter's tools, and a flock of horses. All persons indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment; and those having demands thereon, to make them known by the day of sale, to

SAMUEL WRAGG, *Administrator.*

George-Town, Aug. 28, 1767.

J. HARVEY & D. BATY,

Take the liberty of acquainting their friends that they have to dispose of, at their store in Cadsden's alley, next door to Mr. CROUCH's, Printer.

MADERA wine by the pipe, quarter-cask, or dozen.

West India rum two years old, by the hogshead, quarter cask, or smaller quantity, not less than three gallons.

Northward rum by the like quantity.

Likewise a few dozen of choice CLARET, and a small quantity of very good coffee.

Those who please to favour them with their commands may depend upon being served on the most reasonable terms and on the shortest notice.

Orders from the country will be punctually complied with. [3 w.]

ALL persons whatever that are any ways indebted to the estate of BENJ. BACKHOUS, deceased, are required to pay or settle their several bonds, notes, and accompts, on or before the first day of December next, and those to whom the estate is indebted, are requested to deliver in by that time, an accompt of their respective demands.

The subscriber continues to carry on the business both in town and Up the Path, where she will be obliged for the continuance of the favours of her friends and customers, to whom she now takes this publick method of returning thanks for their former kindness.

KATHARINE BACKHOUS. *Admrx.*

MR. Elias Dubose, of Lynch's Creek, informs me of a stray'd bay gelding, very much mixed with white hairs on his rump and flanks, with a star and snip in his face, all four feet white, and great part of his hind legs, about thirteen hands high, branded on the mounting shoulder)—(, supposed to be about 9 or 10 years old.

I am also informed by Mr. David Brunson, of Black River, of a brown bay horse branded on the mounting shoulder with a flower de luce and L in one, on the mounting buttock ○ as near as can be made out IA

The owner or owners may prove their property before HENRY CASSELS, *J. P.*

WHITE and colour'd PLAINS, just arrived in the LLOYD, Captain PEACOCKE, from *Bristol*, to be sold by

JONES & RICHARDSON.

To be hired,

By the month, quarter, or year,

A Young negro wench, who is a very good washer, and understands plain needle work. Enquire of

THOMAS CORBETT.

Advertisements.

William Gibbes

HAS for sale, choice old Madera, Vidonia and Malaga wine in bottles by the dozen, Jamaica and West India rum by the hogshead or quarter cask, and good muscovado sugar. [6 w.]

AS there is an absolute necessity for settling my affairs, this is for the last time, to desire all persons anywise indebted to me, by bond, note, or book-debt, to come and settle their accompts with me, on or before the 1st September next, otherwise they may depend on being sued without distinction: And those to whom I am indebted, to come and receive payment by that time.

56—76 JAMES McCLENACHAN.

WILLIAM JOHNSON,

Takes this method of informing the PUBLIC, That he has opened

A SCHOOL,

IN UNION-STREET-CONTINUED,
Agreeable to the plan lately advertised by him in this paper.

On Tuesday the 25th September next, at 12 o'clock at noon,

WILL BE SOLD *at public Auction,*

At the usual place in Charles Town,



A COMMODIOUS tenement, well situated for trade, in Tradd Street, with seven good rooms, a kitchen, wash house, store room, and other conveniences, suitable for a family. The lot contains 25 feet 8 inches in front, and 61½ feet in depth, with an addition of back land, measuring 16 feet deep from north to south, and 50 feet long from east to west; the kitchen, &c. stands on part of the back land, which makes the yard large and commodious. The said house formerly belonged to Mr. Moses Audebert, and is to be sold by order of Mr. Philip Audebert, residing in Antigua, who is the present proprietor —— The titles may be seen in the hands of William Burrows, Esq; any time before the sale.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS at a court of common pleas, begun and holden at Charles-Town, on the 11th day of August instant, *Thomas Pile, Stephen Blanjet, jun. Jonathan Drake, and Thomas Frierson*, being duly summoned and returned to serve as jurors, at the said court, made default, and were noted for non-appearance. THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, that the said defaulters will be fined in the sum of five pounds proclamation money each, unless they shall respectively make good, and sufficient excuses upon oath, for their non-appearance, on or before the first Tuesday in October next.

D. CAMPBELL, C. C. P.

PLEAS OFFICE, *August 19, 1767.*

William Adams,

WRITING-MASTER:

Next door to Mr. Thomas Legaré, in King street, (to which he is removed)

TAKES this method of acquainting the public, that he has opened a SCHOOL, at his house; where children, and youth of both sexes are taught reading, and writing a variety of the most useful hands; vulgar and decimal arithmetic, together with merchants accompts, mensuration, gauging, &c. in the most concise and expeditious manner. —— Agreeable to his former advertisement in this paper, he teaches to write a legible hand in six weeks, at one hour per day. A specimen of a Dutch girl's writing, who was never at any English school before, whom he has taught to write a legible hand in four weeks; and another about twelve years of age, who has been taught the same in twenty-four days, may be seen at Mr. Timothy's printing-office, and at his school. He returns thanks to those who already have been pleased to employ him: The general utility his plan in teaching will be of to those who are desirous of gaining a competent knowledge of the use of the pen, arithmetic, &c. in a short time, together with his continued assiduity, he hopes will recommend him to the favour of the public. —— Mrs. ADAMS, makes childrens gowns, stays, and teaches them to sew, mark, &c. She clear-starches, and washes silk stockings in the best manner.

N. B. He will open an evening school the first of September.

TO BESOLD, FOR READY MONEY,

On Wednesday the 22d day of September next, at the plantation, late of LEONARD GREAVES, deceased, on Charles Town Neck, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

THE said plantation, containing 184 acres and an half of land, and also a piece of Marsh land, containing 100 acres, with the present crop of corn, &c.

The plantation tools, 16 head of neat cattle, a small parcel of hogs, a horse and riding chair, a cart, &c.

At the same time will be sold,

THE household furniture and three NEGRO MEN, two women and a child of about three years old, one of the women is said to be a cook, washer and ironer, and house wench.

All persons indebted to the said estate are desired to pay; and those to whom the said estate is indebted, are desired to give in their demands properly attested to WILLIAM GREAVES,
Aug. 10, 1767. WILLIAM BURROWS.

A Few London made mahogany chairs, tables, drawers, and ladies toilets, and beach chairs: Also red and Port wine in bottles, Philadelphia second flour in barrels, and bar iron to be sold by GODFREY & GODSDEN.



RUN away from my cowpeen (and took with him a horse) a short well set negro fellow, named BEN: He is of a yellowish or musquito order, very hairy about the legs, and has a down look; is very sensible, and was once the property of Hugh Bryan; he is supposed to have been enticed away to the Creek nation, by one Hanry Snap; tho' it's not improbable that he may endeavour to go to North-Carolina, or East Florida, being well acquainted with most parts of the back country, or may attempt to pass for a free man —The horse he took away is branded X, or CE, is the brand of Charles Elliott, Esq; who bred him.—Whoever will apprehend, and deliver the said fellow to Jacob Kittles, at Hardy Dolcatch, on Savannah river, or to the warden of the work house, shall receive a reward of FIFTY POUNDS currency, from

WILLIAM WILLIAMSON.

14th July 1757.

PHILADELPHIA FLOUR and BAR IRON, TO BE SOLD, By Godfrey & Gadsden,

WHO have a house and stores on the Bay to lett, well fitted up, and convenient for business, now occupied by Messrs. Guerin and Williamson, near the Watch-house. t. f.

I AM informed of a red cow, (with some white spots about her) branded on the right buttock R B, the right ear slit and underkeel, the other ear a crop and two slits. She has a yearling calf with her, neither branded nor marked. Application must be made to, and the property proved before HENRY SMITH, *J. P.*

Goose Creek, August 21, 1767.

AN OVERSEER, who is acquainted with plantation business in general, and can bring a good recommendation (without which none need apply) may hear of a good place, on a pleasant and healthy plantation, by applying to

T. C. THOMAS CORBETT.



STRAYED from Charles Town, the end of July, three horses, viz.

A ROAN, with several brands, not well remembered, one like 33, one like PR in one, with a diamond a-top, and one with a flower de luce; trots and paces,

A GREY, and a BAY, both branded R in one, with a diamond a-top, and are trotters.

They are all chair-horses.—Whoever will deliver them to Mr. Richards at (Rantowle's on) Stono-Bridge, or to the printer hereof, shall receive Forty shillings reward for each.

At Mr. ROBERTS's, at Pocotaligo Bridge,
WILL BE SOLD,
On Saturday the 12th of September, 1767.
BY PUBLIC OUTCRY,

ALL the goods and effects of DUNCAN MOON, late of Prince William's parish, deceased, consisting of some horses, cattle, two silver watches, four guns, some wearing apparel, &c. by PATRICK BLAIN, *Administrator.*

Who gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate, that, if they do not pay by the day of sale, they will be sued without further notice; and that such creditors, as bring in their accompts properly attested by said day, may receive payment.



For SALE,
A PLANTATION,
In St. James's Goose-Creek,
On Foker's Creek, where Dollor Mattis now lives,

CONTAINING six hundred and seventeen acres, whereon is a good dwelling-house, overseer's house, and every other necessary building in good repair. On the said plantation may be made an extraordinary rice field of upwards of two hundred acres, out of a marsh of a fine blue clay foundation, having sufficient back water for a thousand acres. Also as good a brick yard as any in the provinces may be erected on a landing where a vessel of one hundred tons burthen may load at any time of tide, with a great quantity of proper wood for the business near at hand, conveniency of water. Any person inclinable to purchase said plantation with six negroes, a good stock of tame cattle, horses, &c. also a great quantity of hay, potatoes and other provisions, must apply to doctor Wilson in Charles-Town, said Mottet on the spot, or to me in Goose-Creek. WILLIAM WITHERS.

Charles Town, August 17, 1767.

THIS is to inform the creditors of Martin White, deceased, that his widow has not any of his effects in her hands, nor intends to concern herself any way about them, as she is resolved not to be any way accomptable for his debts; but that she is ready and willing to give a just and true accompt of them to the best of her knowledge, to any creditor who shall administer within one year after the date hereof.

BARBARA WHITE.



TO BE SOLD,
A PLANTATION,

or tract of land, containing two hundred acres, situate on Turkey in, in St. Helena parish, Granville county, bounded northwardly by John Chisholm's land, and on all other sides on vacant land when laid out: this tract is exceeding good for corn or indico. The plat may be seen in the hands of Mr. William Joor, at Bacon Bridge.

Also a plantation at Wassamsaw, in St. James's parish Goose Creek, containing five hundred acres of land, exceeding good for rice, corn and indico, the plantation will be sold with the crop thereon; also about sixty head of tame cattle, and about fifty head of horses, fit for plantation use; the stock will be sold either with or without the plantation, as may be most convenient to the purchasers. Any person inclinable to purchase any part of the above, may treat with William Joor, at Bacon Bridge, or at Wassamsaw with WILLIAM BROWN.

GODFREY & GADSDEN,

Will exchange the following goods at the nett Sterling cost, for such goods as they have occasion for at the same rate, viz.

BLUE LINENS,
Scotch plaids,
Girth webb,
Cloth colour'd Belladine sewing silk,
Scarlet gartering,
Platilloes,
Tandem or nuns holland,
Figur'd lawns,
Black silk and cotton gauzes,
white ditto ditto.
Blue thread pavilion do.
Muslin, long lawns,
Shop, sein and sail twine,
Powder flasks,
Leather shot pouches,
Coffin furniture & lacing,
Narrow hoes,
Parnel's hermits,
Pomfret's poems,
Independent Whig,
Plain and gilt Scotch Bibles,
Gilt Morocco leather prayer books,
Large hall lamps for halls and stair cases,
Cut glass candlesticks,
Ditto quart decanters,
Pictures of many kinds,
Broad cloths, chiefly coarse,
Colour'd ribbons,
Black, white and crimson Manchester velvets,
Black, white and colour'd double and single alloperns,
Tabarets and hairlines,
Crow & colour'd poplins
White and colour'd shalloons,
Tammies and durants,
Saddles,
Copper coffee potts and tea kettles,
Camp chafing dishes,
Parrot cages,
Japan'd plate warmers,
Large HL hinges,
Ditto HL ditto with reining joints,
One large scale beam and chains,
Stock locks,
Wool cards,
Carpenters planes,
Bleach'd threads,
Fine brown ditto,
Pewter candle moulds,
Do. measures,
Do. Porter muggs silver fashion'd,
Feathers in bags of 50 lb. and 100 lb. each,
German osnabrugs,
Scotch ditto,
Blue strouds,
One steel grate and fenders,
Large OX cart boxes,
Fowling pieces,
Sorted rubbers,
Engineer bitts,
Pump bitts and spears,
Painted floor cloths,
Do. canvas by the yard,
Mens shoe and channel boots,
Large sad irons.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT fixteen thouſand feet of choice Mahogany, upon the Market wharf, on 1ſt of September, at four o' clock in the afternoun, in three lots, by

EDWARD OATS, *Vendue Maſter.*

The commiſſioners of the pilotage for the bar and harbour of Charles-Town, give NOTICE.

THAT they ſhall want ſome perſon or perſons to take up the three floating beacons that are now on the Lower Middle, the North and South Breaker Heads, on the laſt days of January, May, and Auguſt, annually; and while they ſhall be repairing in their places ſix hogſheads with grapnals: The beacons and anchors ſo taken up to be immediately brought upon a wharf at Charles-Town, there to be repaired and payed with hot tar, train oil, and Spaniſh Brown, the buoy ropes to be properly parcelled and ſerved each time; and to be laid down in their proper places again within four days, wind and weather permitting.

Thoſe inclined to undertake the above, may ſend their propoſals in writing immediately, to FANEUIL HALL, upon the Bay.

AND WHEREAS divers malicious and evil diſpoſed perſons have from time to time, and do continue wilfully to damage the ſaid floating beacons, by tearing away the baſkets from them, cutting the ropes, &c. &c. And further, that ſundry fiſhermen make a practice of faſtening their boats to the ſaid beacons, whereby they are alſo frequently much damaged: The commiſſioners do therefore and hereby give notice, that whoever ſhall be found offending from this time in ithe manner, or in any way to the damage of the ſaid beacons, that they ſhall be proſecuted with the utmoſt ſeverity; and any perſon giving information of ſuch evil practices to *Faneuil Hall*, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and their names kept a ſecret if deſired.

TO BE SOLD,



A TRACT of land, containing fifty acres, on Wadmilaw Iſland, butting and bounding on the river, and on land formerly belonging to James Green; very convenient to tend the market, being very fine land for proviſions. For particulars apply to Mr. Theodore Gaillard, in Charles-Town, or to the ſubſcriber at Santee. PETER SIMMONS.

ALL perſons indebted to Henry Folker, of Charles-Town, vintner, are hereby deſired to pay off their accompts by the laſt of November enſuing, to him and to no other perſon: Thoſe who neglect to pay after ſaid day, may be aſſured, without further notice, that they will have to ſettle with an attorney at law.

N. B. Thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt him are deſired to call for their money; and he hereby gives this public caution, to truſt no one on his accompt, without a written order from under his hand as he is determined to pay no debt otherwiſe contracted after this date. HENRY FOLKER.

Auguſt 11, 1767.

As the notice we gave laſt year, not only in the Gazettes, but by letters, to every perſon indebted to us, has been diſregarded, excepting by a very few:

WE now, for the LAST TIME, inform all perſons, without diſtinction (but thoſe whom we promiſed to wait for payment until January next) that unleſs their ſeveral and reſpective debts are paid, or ſome other ſatisfaction made, they will on the *firſt of September next*, be put in ſuit. No other notice will be given. MILES BREWTON.

THOMAS LOUGHTON SMITH.

N. B. Debts contracted with Robert Miller & Co. will be ſued at the ſame time.



TO BE LETT,

AND may be entered the beginning of November, the dwelling houſe and ſtores in Tradd Street now poſſeſſed by Meſſrs Croft & Dart. Inquire of BENJAMIN DART.

STRAYED from the plantation whereon I now live, at Cane Acres, a bay gelding fifteen hands high, branded on the mounting ſhoulder thus M, his mane trimm'd in a bow, and has a broom tail. Whoever will deliver or give information where he may be had, ſhall have Five pounds reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

t. f. ROBERT LADSON.

THE ſubſcribers, commiſſioners for Saltcatcher Bridge, give notice to all who are liable to pay tax for ſaid bridge (whether reſidents or non reſidents) that they are aſſeſſed the ſum of ſeven ſhillings and ſix pence per head, for all male ſlaves from the age of ſixteen to ſixty years and that they will ſit to receive the ſame until the 20th day of September next, after which executions will be granted againſt every defaulter without exception. ANDREW DEVEAUX, ſen.

Prince William Pariſh, JONATHAN DORROH,

Auguſt 10, 1767

A PARCEL of very fine mahogany, juſt arrived from the Bay of Honduras, in the Brigantine Roach, Captain Morgan, landed on Mr. Rorn's new wharf, to be ſold by JOHNSTON & SIMPSON.

JAMES M'CALL,

Has juſt imported in the ſhip Lloyd, *Capt.* Pococke, *from* BRISTOL,

STRIPED duffils, blue and green plains, baized and croſs-barr'd flannels

3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 10d. and 20d. nails,

Sapper do.

Iron pots, bird and ſwan ſhot, and bullets;

Short pipes

Linſeed oil, white lead, Spaniſh brown, yellow ocher ground in oil, lamp black, dry red lead, and powder ocher

8 by 10, and 10 by 12 window glaſs, crates do.

CHOICE DOUBLE GLO'STER CHEESE,

Biſh beef, bottled beer cyder, ale and perry,

Loaf ſugar, almonds in and out of the ſhell, ſplit peas in jugs, and vinegar in ditto.

Handſome ſaddles,

Bridles and whips.

Mens buck gloves, womens white unglaz'd, & red flower'd buck gloves and mitts,

Womens and girls leather and black callimanco ſhoes and pumps,

Mens and boys ſhoes and pumps, coarſe ſhoes for negroes,

A great choice of childrens black leather and Morocco ſhoes & pumps.

Large red hearth tiles,

Red unglaz'd chimnies and coffee pots,

Brown bowls, compleat ſetts of pencil work tea china, glaſs ſalvers, jelly, ſyllabub and wine glaſſes, quart, three quart and gallon decanters,

Tumblers, patty pans, ſalts & candleſticks, &c.

And in the laſt veſſels from PHILADELPHIA,

SUPERFINE and common flour in barrels and kegs, water bread, and HAINE's beſt double beer in whole and half barrels. All which will be ſold reaſonably, at Meſſrs Lloyd and Neyle's ſtore, in Broad ſtreet, facing Mr. Timothy's Printing office.

SIMON LONG,

BEING well acquainted with the roads from Charles-Town leading to any part of this province, Georgia, or North-Carolina, gives this public notice, that he would be glad to go occaſionally expreſs, to any of the aforementioned places; and hopes, by his care and diligence, to give entire ſatisfaction to every gentleman who ſhall pleaſe to favour him with his commands.

In the COMMONS HOUSE of ASSEMBLY, *the 14th day of April,* 1767.

ORDERED,

THAT public notice be given in the Gazettes, to the conſtables, who have, or may have, any demands againſt the public of this province, for conveying malefactors to goal; that they do deliver in, to the public treaſurer, at the time they apply for the payment of their fees for the ſaid ſervice, a diſtinct and particular account of their reſpective demands, certified by the magiſtrates by whom the priſoners were committed: And alſo, that the magiſtrates do certify the number of computed miles the ſaid conſtables may reſpectively travel to Charles-Town, from the place or places from whence the ſaid malefactors were taken and committed.

By order of the houſe,

THO. FARR, *jun. Clerk.*

NOW SELLING,

At EIGHT *for* ONE, *Caſh,*

By Theodore Gaillard, jun.

A Variety of handſome STRIPE SILKS, from 27*ſ.* 6*d.* to 45*ſ.* per yard; a neat aſſortment of BRUSSELS and other LACE; fine plain and flowered LAWNS; CAMBRICKS, damaſk TEA NAPKINS and TABLE CLOTHS; a parcel of neat ENGLISH CHINTS; with a few dozens of very neat PAINTINGS on glaſs.

BOWDEN's

PATENT MACHINE,

FOR draining land, which will raiſe the water twelve feet by the help of two or four perſons, and diſcharge a conſtant ſtream of water, while work'd, equal to the common trunk made uſe of in dams, which may be removed from one place to another with little difficulty, and will be very convenient for a rice or Indico plantation, and was imported with a view of introducing them as a uſeful machine for this country, and will therefore be ſold at the coſt and charges, which amounts to about £. 280. Inquire of the printer.

A Black horſe, 14 hands high, branded J on the off ſhoulder and cheek, N and a blotch on the off buttock.—— A black gelding 14 hands high, branded on the mounting ſhoulder D, and on the mounting buttock with RS, with a ſtar in his face.——A bay gelding 14 hands high, branded on the ſhoulder ED, and mounting buttock R, and off buttock S 7. The owners of the above ſtrays muſt prove their property before

MOSES THOMSON.

I Am informed of two geldings, one a bay about fourteen hands high, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, branded on the mounting ſhoulder V

8.

The other a grey about 13 hands high, branded on the near buttock MD. Whoever owns the ſaid ſtrays muſt prove their property before

Auguſt 1, 1767. GEO. LOGAN, *J. P.*

St. Paul's Pariſh, Beech Hill, Aug. 3, 1767.

MR. William Norman, informs me of the two following ſtrays, now in his poſſeſſion, (to wit) a ſmall bay gelding, about 12½ hands high, branded on the mounting ſhoulder thus



AM, four years old, he has a ſquare dock pretty long. A two year old bay horſe docked, but not branded. The owners of the above ſtrays muſt prove their property before ANDREW LEITCH, *J. P.*

A LARGE aſſortment of well choſen ribbons and gauzes, juſt arrived in the Lloyd Capt. Pococke, from Briſtol, to be ſold for coſt and charges, by

JOHNSTON & SIMPSON.

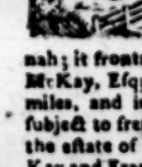
GUERIN & WILLIAMSON,

HAVING ſold their remaining ſtock of goods to Meſſrs. George Ancrum, & Co. as they now have declined the buſineſs, will be much obliged to thoſe indebted to them, to diſcharge, or otherwiſe ſettle their accompts as ſoon as poſſible, the former intending to leave the province in a few months. *Charles-Town, Aug.* 10, 1767.

I AM informed of a old grey pacing gelding, 14 hands high, branded on the off buttock nearly thus 6. The owner may apply and prove his property before

HENRY SMITH.

Goſe Creek, Auguſt 13, 1767.



RUN away from the ſubſcriber's plantation in Prince William pariſh, ſome time in May laſt, a young negro man, named JOHN, of the Guine country: He ſpeaks very bad Engliſh; has loſt one of his fore-teeth, is about five feet ſix inches high, and has a large navel. Whoever will deliver him to me, or to the warden of the work-houſe, ſhall receive Five Pounds reward. ISAAC M'PHERSON.

Aug. 17, 1767.

MANSELL, CORBETT, & Co.

Have imported in the ſhip Planters Adventure, Miles Lowley, *Maſter, from* London, *a compleat aſſortment of Goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, which they will ſell at a low advance, at their NEW STORE in Tradd-Street,*

Among which are the following articles.

SUPER FINE faſhionable broad cloths, and ſagathies with ſuitable trimmings; a variety of faſhionable ſilks and ſattins, taffaties, perſians, pelongs and herbas, japan'd tea tables, tea cheſts and tea boards very neat, neat Italian riding chairs, chaiſes with tops to take off occaſionally, lavender, Hungary and honey water, pomatum, waſh balls, tooth powder, eau de luce, Poland ſtarch, fag and powder blue, plain and ſcented hair powder, ſhaving boxes, powder boxes, rappee ſnuff, court plaiſter, tooth bruſhes, blacking balls, powder machines, checks and cotton hollands, Iriſh linens, Iriſh and Ruſſia ſheeting, ofnabrugs, dowlas, garlix, Princes linen, narrow Ruſſia linen, India chints, printed linens, callicoes and cottons, India nankeen, humhums, thread and cotton ſtockings, womens callimanco ſhoes and pumps, ſilk umbrellaes, pavilion gauze, ſilk quilted petticoats, handſome bed patters, ſilk jeans, Turky burdets, worſted breeches pieces of various colours, green and bohea tea, ſingle refin'd loaf ſugar, arrack, bird cages, chair harneſſes, beſt Oronoko tobacco, green Windſor chairs and ſettees, glaſs India ſhades, forty ſtand of neat light muſkets with bayonets, moulds, belts, &c. compleat, at £. 24 each, or lower taking the whole, handſome eight day clocks.—Alſo white plains of an extraordinary width and quality, purchaſed of the makers in Wales.

TO BE SOLD,



A TRACT containing 1000 acres of land, in the pariſh of Chriſt-Church, ſituate on the north ſide of Great Ogechee river, about 4 miles above the town of Hardwick, & about 15 miles by land from Savannah; it fronts on the river oppoſite to lands of James McKay, Eſqr. and Stirling's-Bluff upwards of two miles, and is the beſt kind of river ſwamp, neither ſubject to freſhes or ſalts, and lies between lands of the eſtate of William Butler, deceaſed, James McKay and Francis Harris, Eſqrs.—FIVE HUNDRED ACRES of LAND, in the pariſh of St. Philip's, ſituate on Stirling's ſwamp, about two miles from the river Great Ogechee, between lands of William Butler, Samuel New, and Sarah Sinclair, bounded ſoutherly at the time of the ſurvey by vacant land: Four hundred acres thereof is fine tupelow and maple ſwamp; the remainder good pine land.—One hundred and ſixty acres of land in the pariſh aforeſaid, on the river Great Ogechee, pleaſantly ſituated about a mile from the town of Hardwick, conſiſting of freſh water marſh, oak and pine land: Alſo a lot No. 117, in ſaid town.—Three hundred and fifty acres of land, in the pariſh of St. Philip's, ſituated on Stirling's ſwamp, about a mile and an half from the river Great Ogechee, bounded ſoutherly and eaſterly by lands vacant at the time of the ſurvey, northerly by lands of —— Bailey, and weſterly by lands of Samuel New, Eſq. Two hundred acres thereof is fine tupelow and maple ſwamp; the remainder good pine land. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe either of the above tracts, may treat with. INGLIS & HALL.

Savannah Georgia, 20th Dec. 1766.

TAKEN up in the woods, near my plantation at Stono, by my overſeer, a run away negro, a fine, likely, ſtout country born wench, of a yellow ſh complexion, ſays ſhe belongs to one *Samuel Coxe*, a Dutchman, near Ponpon, and has been out with two fellows ever ſince April laſt. The owner of ſaid wench may have her again, paying for this advertiſement, work-houſe, and uſual charges, and applying to ROGER PINCKNEY.

ANNE IMER,

Widow of the Rev. Mr. ABRAHAM IMER,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that ſhe has taken a houſe near Capt. William Moultrie's, where ſhe has room for a few lodgers, who may be accommodated with breakfaſt.

Blond laces, &c. clean'd in the neateſt manner.

And a ſtable and chair houſe to let.

In the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly, the 20th Day of April, 1767.

ORDERED,



THAT public notice be given, That by an act paſſed the 18th inſtant, intitled, *an act for the more frequent holding of the Court of General Seſſions of the Peace, Oyer and Terminer, Aſſize and General Goal Delivery; and to appoint and eſtabliſh a new liſt of jurymen; and to authorize and impower the reſpective judges to take renunciations of dower from feme-covertz:* IT IS AMONG OTHER THINGS ENACTED, That from, and immediately after the paſſing of this act, inſtead of the times heretofore appointed for the holding the ſaid court of general ſeſſions, (to with the third Wedneſday in March, and the third Wedneſday in October; the ſaid court of general ſeſſions of the peace, oyer and terminer, aſſize, and general goal delivery, ſhall always hereafter be holden and at three times in every twelve months, (that is to ſay) on the *third Monday* in OCTOBER on the *third Monday* in JANUARY, and on the *third Monday* in APRIL; and ſhall adjourn *de Die in Diem*, until all trials and other buſineſs that is to be diſpatched and tranſacted by juries, ſhall be finiſhed; & then the ſaid court may adjourn to any further days or times for giving judgment, awarding, executing or doing any other lawful and neceſſary buſineſs, belonging to the ſaid court, about which the attendance of juries is not required by law; any law, ſtatute, uſage or cuſtom, to the contrary notwithſtanding. And that all proceſs, warrants, orders, recognizances, and other matters and things, now depending in the court of general ſeſſions; and all proceedings thereupon had, which before the paſſing of this act ſtood adjourned over, continued, or were returnable at the court of general ſeſſions, heretofore appointed to be holden on the third Wedneſday in October next, ſhall be continued, proceeded upon, heard, tried, judged and determined, at the next court of general ſeſſions, hereby appointed to be held the *third Monday* in OCTOBER next; and the ſaid court is hereby authorized, and impowered to proceed thereupon, and to make ſuch orders relating thereto as the ſaid court might or could do, if it was to be held the ſaid third Wedneſday in October next, and this act had never been paſſed: any law, uſage, or cuſtom, to the contrary thereof, in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

By order of the houſe,

THOMAS FARR, *jun. Clerk.*

TO BE SOLD,

BRABANT's,



A Plantation in St. Thomas's Pariſh, containing 2588 acres; of which 300 Acres are under a good Fence, fit for Rice and Corn; the Pine Land very valuable for Sawing, and making Pitch and Tar.—This plantation will, (if purchaſers chooſe) be divided into two or more tracts. There is a tolerable good Dwelling Houſe on one Part of the Land, and an extraordinary good one, with Kitchen, Barn, Pounding Mill, Corn-Houſe, and all other convenient Out-Houſes, in good Repair on the other.

ALSO, A Tract of Land, containing 200 Acres, bounding on Lands belonging to Captain *Miller*, (late *Mouzon's*) and on Lands belonging to the *Free-School* and Mr. *Johnſton*.

ALSO, A Tract of Land, containing 1100 Acres, in Prince Frederick Pariſh, Craven-County; lying on the South Side of *Pedee-River*, Six Miles below *Marr's-Bluff*; butting and bounding upon the ſaid River, and upon *Giffer's-Creek*, and upon Lands of *Peter Bonnethieu*, and Mr. *Saunders*.—Four Hundred and Fifty Acres are high Swamp; One Hundred and Fifty of which, may be incloſed with 60 Parnels of Fence. This Tract includes *Warbes-Point*. For further Particulars, enquire in *Charles-Town*, of

[t. f.] ROBERT SMITH.



RUN away from the ſubſcriber's brick yard, at Wando, in Chriſt-Church pariſh, on Monday the 17th of Auguſt inſtant, a NEGRO man called DUBLIN, a black, well ſet fellow, about five feet ſeven inches high; has a large ſcar on one of his cheeks, ſpeaks good Engliſh, has a grum voice, and bold countenance; can mould bricks. He was born at Philadelphia, and belonged to one James White there, who ſold him to Joſiah Parvazole of Croſt Creek in North Carolina, who ſold him to John Robanson of Mecklenburgh county, and he to John Roy of the ſame county, and he to James M'Clenachan, of Charles-Town, of whom the ſubſcriber bought him, at public vendue, in June laſt. It is ſuppoſed he will make for North Carolina. Whoever will apprehend him, and deliver him to the ſubſcriber in Charles-Town, or to the warden of the work houſe, ſhall have Twenty Pounds reward, beſides the charges allowed by law.

Auguſt 19, 1767. WILLIAM HOPTON.

On Saturday the 12*th of September* 1767,

WILL BE SOLD,

At Mr. ROBERTS's, *at* Pocotaligo-Bridge,

BY PUBLIC OUTCRY,

TWO ſtout likely young negro men, who are good field ſlaves, and can ſaw very well; Likewiſe a good ſaddle horſe; the property of John Hay, and ſold under mortgage to

WILLIAM AUSTIN.

Charles-Town: Printed by Peter Timothy, at the oldeſt Printing-Office, in Broad-Street, next to the General Poſt-Office; where Subſcriptions, Advertiſements, &c. for this Paper are taken in, all Kinds of uſeful Blanks ſold, and all Sorts of Printing-Work is done with Accuracy and Diſpatch.